The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM AMBERSON

HAS again opened Store in Pittſburgh, in the Brick House where Mr. [illegible] formerly done buſineſs. He has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Queenſware,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1801.

N. B. A few decent characters can be accommodated with Boarding.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his Wholesale and Retail STORE Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS juſt received and is opening, a large and [illegible] aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the [illegible].

[illegible] a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS [illegible] and a large quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—[illegible] keeps a [illegible] ſupply of GROCERIES, and has every [illegible] for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is [illegible] for ſale at the moſt reasonable prices. He hopes his attention to [illegible] aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers and thoſe who may [illegible].

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B. All perſons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, [illegible]

Jeremiah Barker, & Co

Have juſt [illegible] a handſome general aſſortment of [illegible]

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual [illegible]

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS [illegible], in one of the [illegible] rooms of [illegible] Gregg's buildings, a few doors above [illegible] Store, a large and handſome [illegible] of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the [illegible] He will be happy [illegible] thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes [illegible] in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linen and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the [illegible]

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the ferry of Ephraim Jones, Eſq. on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, on the 1ſt inſt. a Bay MARE, riſing 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder and buttock* [illegible]*, not docked, a natural trotter, and one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will take up and deliver ſaid Mare to John Fawcett on Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, or to the ſubſcriber living within one mile of ſaid Fawcett's, together with reaſonable charges.*

SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

July 8, 1801.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the *ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old this laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the noſe, paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

Warren Town and Out Lots, FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Broken ſtraw, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms:——One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—For the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of [illegible] inſtalments to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to the purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeable to the terms of ſale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, June 18, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,

Juſt Received and now opening for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Iriſh Linens, Iriſh and [illegible] ſheetings, [illegible] ſuperfine caſſimers, [illegible] muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very large and beautiful aſſortment of [illegible] Tea Ware and China.

Theſe Goods have all been purchaſed for caſh, and are now offered for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for the ſame articles.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

A variety of BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM

Extracted from a publication under the ſignature of NOVANGLUS.

IT might be demonſtrated, that the ſtated return of a day of reſt, one in ſeven, is greatly beneficial [illegible] with its [illegible] a grateful and neceſſary [illegible] to our [illegible] in increaſing the quantity of labor produced on the whole [illegible] would be without it. And that it is [illegible] by inviting old and young, of either ſex, [illegible] opportunity for public [illegible] in the duties which they owe to God, to their neighbour, and to themſelves. This is [illegible] in the inſtitution and ſupport of the Chriſtian miniſtry. The inſtruction [illegible], is, by no means, ſufficient to anſwer the ends of inſtruction; becauſe it is confined to the time of youth, and is incomplete in its object. It is needful that inſtruction ſhould be continued through every period of life. There muſt be line upon line, and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, in order that the motives to laudable conduct, may be always kept in view. Experience ſhews us, that perpetual culture is neceſſary to counteract the force of blind paſſion, to correct error, to eradicate prejudice, to prevent or remove bad habits, to cultivate the ſocial affections, to inſpire into the heart the fear of God, and benevolence to man, and to give effect to the retributions of a future ſtate. All this the public preaching of the Goſpel of CHRIST is divinely calculated to effect. Its whole object is to perſuade men to deal juſtly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God. The morality of the chriſtian ſyſtem has never been denied by its greateſt enemies. So far then as we imbibe the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, we become good men; but good men are always good members of ſociety; and indeed their goodneſs conſiſts in this, that they are friendly to the great ſociety of the univerſe, and to all its parts. The main deſign indeed of the preaching of the Goſpel is to fit men for uſefulneſs and [illegible] of God. But the ſame qualities, which fit them for this great end, will equally fit them for uſefulneſs and happineſs in the ſociety of men.

In view of theſe principles we ſhall diſcern the wiſdom of thoſe laws and inſtitutions of our anceſtors to enforce the religious obſervation of the Chriſtian Sabbath, the ſupport of the evangelical miniſtry, and an orderly and conſtant attendance on the public worſhip of God. "But, is it not a ſoleciſm to propoſe, as a remedy of our preſent decline, that which has not, though conſtantly uſed from the beginning, been able to prevent that decline?" By no means—for though it has not prevented the exiſting evil, yet it retards its growth; limits its effects; and would, if placed on its firſt ground, greatly tend to remove it. I am ſenſible that laws for compelling attendance on the public worſhip of God, have gone into diſuſe—and this circumſtance is by many, conſidered as a proof of the increaſe of liberality of ſentiment among the people. It is undoubtedly a proof of an increaſing diſregard to principles, which have been in high repute—and have produced the moſt happy effects. If ſuch laws are built on wrong principles, why not repeal them? If on true principles, why not enforce them? If the good of the ſtate require the ſupport of an order of learned and able men to inſtruct the great maſs of the people, it equally requires their attendance—and ſo far as they neglect to attend, they wholly defeat the deſign of government.—"But is it not a wanton abridgement of the natural rights of men to compel them to ſeek inſtruction which they do not want?" By no means, if ſuch inſtruction is neceſſary to make them good citizens. Men can have no private rights againſt the public intereſt. If it is not an abridgement of natural right for parents to compel their children to the ſchool deſigned for their inſtruction—no more is it for the ſtate to compel its children to attend the ſchool deſigned for theirs. "But, if men *are* thus compelled, they will derive no benefit from the means of inſtruction." In the firſt place, they may derive benefit from it notwithſtanding. In the ſecond place, they will not poiſon others by their bad example, if they do not. Laſtly, their [illegible] will prove nothing but that they are [illegible] and bad citizens. "But, in theſe times of liberality, you cannot enforce theſe laws." This is not admitted—but ſuppoſe it [illegible] the laws, and [illegible] to looſe, by degrees, one of the moſt important means of preſerving our liberties. [illegible] liberal ſyſtem, ſo highly extolled [illegible] the ſtatutes to prevent travelling [illegible] and recreations on the Sabbath are going [illegible] into diſuſe in *New England*; and unleſs [illegible] by ſtrenuous and united efforts, the Sabbath will ſoon be regarded as a day of amuſement, or of buſineſs only, as each individual may find it convenient—or it may be changed into a French decade, to the great joy of philoſophiſts and coſmopolites. A [illegible] to firſt principles, though arduous and difficult, [illegible] indiſpenſably requiſite to ſave us from the [illegible] of modern revolutions. It is too manifeſt, that without this, we ſhall continue to deſcend, with a rapidity continually increaſing, till we are abſorbed in the wide yawning vortex which has ingulphed the nations.

The excellency of the inſtitutions, of which I am ſpeaking, is manifeſt, not only from the [illegible] they have had and ſtill have [illegible] ſociety; but equally ſo, from the [illegible] which is ſet up againſt the clergy, by the [illegible] reformers of the preſent day. The attack is not made on individuals, but on the whole order—it is not made on them as men, but as clergymen. They well know that their revolutionizing ſyſtem can never be effected in the northern ſtates, ſo long as the clergy are held in high repute by the people. They act wiſely, therefore, on their principles, to bend their whole force againſt them. But it is truly ſurpriſing that theſe calumniators, many of whom are known diſbelievers of revelation, ſhould think it prudent, as yet, to make an open and undiſguiſed attack on the clergy as ſuch, leſt they ſhould become odious to the people, and ſo defeat their own views. However, as imprudence has often ſucceeded with them, becauſe it was conſummate, and beyond belief, their proceeding, might perhaps, as a meaſure of prudence, admit of ſome apology. But is it poſſible that the people, if they once look at thoſe men, and conſider their true character, ſhould be deceived, with reſpect to their real views? I truſt not.—Why this general attack upon the clergy? Is it not clearly on the ſcore of religion? On what other ground can it be? They ever have been, and now are, a learned body of men; generally of pure morals; and, as far as appears, of unfeigned piety. They have done more to form the [illegible] manners of this people, than any other men; they have always been in the confidence of the people as a body, and have been freely and decently ſupported by them—they have always been the firm friends of our free government, and have, almoſt without exception, earneſtly contributed to ſupport it. They were nearly to a man, zealous in defence of the American cauſe, in the late revolutionary war with *Great Britain*; and are firmly attached to the conſtitution and government of the *United States*. On what ground then, I aſk again, is this attack made on the body of the clergy? None can be aſſigned, I truſt, but this, that they preach the religion of JESUS.

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS,

Collected from ſome of the beſt writers on Politics

That form of government appears to be the moſt reaſonable which is moſt conformable to the equality that we find in human nature, provided it be conſiſtent with public peace and tranquility. This is what may properly be called liberty, which exempts one man from ſubjection to another ſo far as the order and economy of government will permit.

If there be but one body of legiſlators, it is no better than a tyranny; if there only two, there will want a caſting voice, and one of them muſt at length be ſwallowed up by diſputes and contention that will neceſſarily ariſe between them. Four would have the ſame inconvience as two, and a greater number would cauſe too much confuſion.

Polybius and Cicero, both great authors, give the pre eminence to a mixt government, conſiſting of three branches, the regal, the noble, and the popular.

The hiſtory of a ſucceſſion of abſolute princes, is an unanſwerable argument againſt deſpotic power. Since in the common run of mankind, for one that is wiſe and good you find ten of a contrary character, it is very dangerous for a nation to ſtand to its chance, or to have its public happineſs or miſery depend on the virtue or vices of a ſingle perſon. Look into any ſeries of abſolute princes, how many tyrants muſt you read through before you come to an Emperor that is ſupportable.

There are many things which an honeſt man will be obliged to do, from a conviction that they are for the general good, which will give great diſſatiſfaction to his conſtituents.

There are certain conjunctures, when it may be neceſſary and proper to diſregard the opinions which the majority of the people have formed; but in the general courſe of things, the popular [illegible]

All governments, even the moſt deſpotic, depend, in a great degree, on opinion. In free republics, it is moſt peculiarly the caſe; in theſe, the will of the people makes the eſſential principle of the government; and the laws which control the community, receive their tone and ſpirit from the public wiſhes.

The pattern of a religious and good ruler is a [illegible] to the community, and more than the example of ten thouſand others, to mould and faſhion the manners of the people to a conformity to it.

There is ſcarcely any thing more harmleſs than [illegible] party [illegible]. It is beſt to leave it to itſelf; oppoſition and control [illegible] the only means of giving it life and duration.

Inſtability has been a prominent and very defective feature in moſt Republican ſyſtems. It is the fault to be ſeen, and the [illegible] to be lamented by a philoſophical inquirer.

No government, founded on the principle of rotation, can operate well. When a man knows he muſt quit his ſtation, let his merit be what it may; he will turn his attention chiefly to his own emolument.—Nay, he will feel temptations, which few other ſituations furniſh, to perpetuate his power by unconſtitutional uſurpations.

The idea of taking the ratio of repreſentation in ſmall ſociety, for the ratio of a great one, is a fallacy which ought to be expoſed.

In a confederacy of ſtates, ſome powerful, others weak, the weakneſs of the Federal union will, ſooner or later, encourage, and will not reſtrain, the ambition and injuſtice of the members. The weak cannot otherwiſe be [illegible] but in the energy of the national government.—It is this defect, which the blind jealouſy of the weak ſtate not unfrequently contributes to prolong, that has proved fatal to all the confederacies that exiſted.

Government muſt poſſeſs ſufficient ſtrength from within or without, or fall a prey to faction.

The wiſeſt magiſtrate on earth may be forced by the neceſſity of his affairs, and the preſſing power of an unruly faction, or deceived by the craft of ill-deſigning men.

One would be apt to think, ſome people bawl out MONARCHY ſo often to take off the terror, tell ſo many lies about it to ſlacken our caution, that when it is really coming by their connivance, we may not believe them; as the boy ſerved the ſhepherds about the coming of the wolf: perhaps they ſcare us with MONARCHY, becauſe they think it may be like ſome diſeaſes, that come with a fright.

There is kind of moral connection and communication of evil and of guilt betwixt rulers and people, ſo that they are many times mutually warded for the virtues and good actions, and ourned for the ſins and faults of one another.

The life of a good magiſtrate is a kind of public cenſure of ill manners, and reproof of wicked practices.

If a ruler hearken to lies, all his ſervants are wicked.

It is the common deception of little minds, to miſtake the ſentiments prevailing within the circle of their own acquaintance, for the judgment of the public.

The weight and influence of any deliberative and legiſlative body, depend much more on the wiſdom of their meaſures, than the ſplendid apartments in which they are aſſembled.

RESOLUTIONS OF *COMMON SENSE*;
For preventing popular deluſion from political Orators.

Common Senſe reſolves,

I. That MEN have no *common rights*, becauſe *all men* are not fit for all things; 1ſt. In their natural capacity: the *fool* has no right to ſit at the *Council Board*, nor the *coward* to be the *leader of an army*. 2d. In their *moral* capacity: the *thief* has no right to be *a ſteward for the public*—the *idle man* has no right to *the wages of the induſtrious*. 3d. Leaſt of all in their *religious* capacity. The *infidel* has no right to be a *biſhop*; the *Turk* has no right to be a *ſchoolmaſter* for the teaching of *Chriſtian* children.

II. That the *natural* rights of man are the rights of man in *a ſtate of nature* only: that is, of man conſidered as an *unſocial, independent ſavage*. Theſe are the rights of eating, drinking, ſleeping, hunting, fiſhing, defending himſelf againſt wild beaſts, &c. &c.

III. That as ſoon as man becomes a member of ſociety, and property is divided by authority, and ſecured by laws, he is bound as a *moral* agent: all his *natural rights* are under reſtraint, and he cannot exerciſe them at his will, for fear of an executive power ordained to prevent it.—They are now no longer *natural* but are changed into *civil* rights.

IV That upon the reception of the Chriſtian Religion, *natural rights* are farther reſtrained by the divine authority of the ten commandments, which forbid robbery, murder, falſe witneſs, diſobedience, and even the deſire of another man's property—and man himſelf riſes from a *moral*, into a *religious* agent.

V. That therefore, if any member of a Chriſtian Society now pleads his *natural rights*, he thereby declares, that he intends (or wiſhes) to break through the laws of *civil* ſociety, and the reſtraints of religion, and to go back, as far as he can, *on atheiſtical principles*, to the *ſtate of nature*—that is, to reduce things, if he and his fellows ſhall be able, to a *political chaos*, or ſtate of *anarchy*, under which there ſhall be no diſtinction of rights, or property, but ſuch as they themſelves ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſettle!

If all the beaſts of the foreſt and the deſert were mingled into one ſociety with ſheep, goats, oxen and [illegible], againſt which God's providence hath wiſely provided, Common Senſe forſees what muſt happen, when they begin to purſue and exerciſe their *common rights*. And the ſame will hold good in human ſociety; for [illegible] the wild and the tame, the cunning and the ſimple, the peaceable and the factious, the temperate and the inſatiable, the [illegible] and the blood thirſty—and have no more claim to the exerciſe of *common rights* than the beaſts have.

Therefore, as beaſts the *wiſer man*, *even* under law, human and divine—and if he knows his own true intereſt, he will plead for a due diſtinction of *rights*, and do all he can to ſtrengthen the hands of the government under which he lives, in return for the ſecurity he enjoys.

Happy is he who is made wiſe by *ſeeing* miſery in *others*, rather than by *feeling* it in *himſelf*!

WHISKEY.

Among the many inventions and things, publicly applauded, I think that good thing whiſkey is undeſervedly neglected. A man on the ſtrength of a ſingle pint, will make more great bargains with little money than he would in a week without it; and ſoon finds himſelf lifted from little perplexed cares of a family, into a ſtate of majeſtic indolence. When he returns home from the temple of Bacchus, deeply inſpired with his ſpirit, he feels and acts like the maſter of a world, and with truly independent ſpirit can in a heroic manner beat his wife, for ſitting alone in the chimney corner, and then as rich as Croeſus, feel ſublimely toſſed, and ſleep without a dream of want. Beſides the effects of Whiſkey on the mind are equally beneficial. It inſpires genius, awakes the dormant faculties, and calls into action unknown energies. A ſingle glaſs will looſen the tongue and expand the mind. With a pint the mind will comprehend any ſubject. With what overflowing eloquence, and all convincing demonſtration, are ſubjects diſcuſſed in a circle of reſpectable drunkards. From ſuch a circle no ſubject eſcapes without the deepeſt inveſtigation and candid deciſion. In a full bowl the ingenius, patriotic drinker, can deſcry all the quickſands and rocks in which the political ſhip may be caſt away. In his chart he can point a certain courſe for the captain of his ſhip, and aſſure him, if he will not be ſo wiſe as to adopt his plan, he will take the helm in his own hand! Beſides, how important is whiſkey at elections! A few gallons judiciouſly diſtributed, will ſo purge the viſual ray of a whole neighbourhood, that they can ſee qualifications for office which no man could ſee without whiſkey. A ſingle gill recommends a candidate more convincingly than a whole ſtring of newſpaper publications. Such a candidate is always a ſteady friend to the public, and as he has whiſkey he retains every qualification.

ABOULHAMED AND THE BRAHMIN.

ABOULHAMED was the only ſon of a wealthy merchant at Ormus, and on his father's death poſſeſſed all his treaſure. Every thing that riches could beſtow was within his power; but he found that there were ſome bleſſings which riches could not produce—long life was not to be purchaſed; perhaps, for that very reaſon he earneſtly wiſhed for it.

This idea became ſtrongly impreſſed upon his mind; it was his laſt thought at going to reſt, and the firſt when he awoke.

When once the ſpirits are ſtrongly moved, they continue the agitation without a freſh effort; it was not then unnatural that his dreams ſhould be then on the ſubject, which had engaged his waking thoughts. One of theſe dreams appeared to him a revelation in viſion of what he ſo earneſtly wiſhed to obtain. His guardian angel bade him depart for Benares, where he ſhould find in the obſervatory, a Brahmin ſitting near the great quadrant, who would inform him how to lengthen life.

His imagination dwelt with ſo much pleaſure on this injunction, that he conceived it to be repeated, and that to delay his voyage would be criminal. After the uſual time he arrived ſafely at Benares, and took the earlieſt opportunity of viſiting the obſervatory.

Upon actually finding a Brahmin in the place, as he had ſeen him in his dream, Aboulhamed accoſted him with a confidence founded on the hope of the Brahmin being ſent there to meet him. "Venerable ſage," ſays he, "need I acquaint you with the cauſe which brought me to Benares?" "It is needleſs," replied the Brahmin—"Why doſt thou deſire long life? Is it to perfect thyſelf in knowledge, or in virtue? Haſt thou predicted ſome conjunction of the planets, which thou deſireſt to ſee accompliſhed?—Haſt thou entered upon a courſe of ſtudy, which the angel of death may prevent thy finiſhing, or commenced works of benevolence, which the uſual term of human life is too ſhort for bringing to perfection? Aboulhamed with bluſhes confeſſed, that he wiſhed for long life ſolely to enjoy his riches.—"Alas!" ſaid the Brahmin, "what enjoyment is there of life, when old age has deſtroyed our appetites and paſſions? Thy firſt wiſh ſhould have been for perpetual youth, and then the other would have been rational. Know, ſtranger, that before thy heart had begun to beat, the number of its contractions was determined. No art or earthly power can add one to the ſum, but it depends on thyſelf whether it ſhall be exhauſted ſooner or later. At the beginning of things, when Brahma was appointed to create the human ſpecies, he judged that 2,831,718,400* pulſations were the proper number for the duration of a life of ſeventy years—of theſe 100,800 are daily expended. If inſtead of this allowance thou wilt force they heart to beat twice as many, although thy deſtiny be not changed, thou liveſt but half thy time. By a life of reaſon and temperance the laſt ſtroke is long delayed, but by waſting thy ſpirits in folly and riot, the appointed number is quickly accompliſhed. Remove the balance from the machine with which Europeans [illegible] proper revolution of thirty hours in a few ſeconds. Immenſe ſhould thy poſſeſſions be to afford the daily expence of 100 800 of the ſmalleſt coin—One day's income is too great to be loſt—Of how much more conſequence then is the ſum if applied to Time, which is invaluable? In the diſſipation of worldly treaſure, the frugality of the future may balance the extravagance of the paſt; but who can ſay, "I will take from minutes to-morrow, to compenſate thoſe I have loſt to-day?"

"Thou deſireſt long life—are there not many hours in every day which paſs unimproved, unemployed, and even unnoticed? Uſe theſe firſt, before thou demandeſt more. Be aſſured that the term which nature has allotted to our exiſtence, is ſufficient for all our purpoſes, and for all ours, if we employ it properly; but if we waſte our time inſtead of improving it, what right have we to complain of wanting that, of which we already poſſeſs more than we uſe?"

Aboulhamed, making his ſalam to the Brahmin, departed; and like his fellow-mortals, felt all the inferiority of being ſo ſituated, without the benefit of the inſtruction; for he ſtill continued to wiſh for life, and ſtill continued to ſquander it away.

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* Brahma made his enumeration on the proportion of ſeventy ſtrokes in a minute.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 7.

THE miniſter at war reported to the conſuls the reſult of the extraordinary levy of 40 000 horſes ordered by the law of the 4th Ventoſe 8th year, and of the diſtribution of the horſes.

Gen. McDonald will ſet off for Copenhagen at the end of this decade.

We before mentioned the flattering reception Citizen Lawreſton, Aid de Camp of the firſt Conſul had met with at Copenhagen. We muſt add that a Mr. Rye, aid-de-camp to the Prince Royal, and a ſkilful officer of the engineers, has orders to accompany him every where.

Private letters from Spain, informs us, that the government of that Kingdom has ſent the Ultimatum to the Queen of Portugal, declaring that ſhe, within 24 hours, would not expel the Engliſh from all her ports, and not admit Spaniſh and French garriſons, Portugal would be declared an integral Province of Spain, under the guarantee of France.

In conſequence of the deciſion of the Porte, to releaſe all the French priſoners detained at Conſtantinople, and in the ports on the Black Sea Gen. Salliette, and the citizens Beſſieres, Charbonnet, and ſeveral officers of artillery, have already arrived at Ancona.

The Members of the General Council of Gard, expreſs themſelves in writing to the Firſt Conſul:—

"Under your tutelary government, Anarchy has diſappeared—Factions are extinguiſhed—the Sciences and Arts are renovated—Public credit is re-eſtabliſhed—Britiſh pride ſhall ſink under the genius and aſcendancy of the vanquiſher of Marengo—Liberty ſhall be conſolidated.—Supreme magiſtrate and regenerator of France, for ſo many benefits confered on us, we can only return you our vows and our homage—theſe we preſent—they are pure—they are ſincere—Gratitude dictates—Liberty expreſſes them.

STRASBURGH, May 2.

Citizen Duroc, chief of brigade, and firſt aid de camp to the Firſt Conſul, paſſed juſt now through this city, on his way to Peterſburgh. He had with him four officers of the conſular guard, and a number of ſervants. He is ſent on a miſſion to compliment Alexander the firſt, on his acceſſion to the throne, and to cement the bonds of friendſhip, which united the French Republic and the Emperor of Ruſſia. He will be followed, as is reported, by colonel La Harpe, ex-director of the Helvetic Rupublic, late tutor of Alexander the firſt entruſted with particular miſſion from the Firſt Conſul.

STUTGARD, (Germany) April 22.

The papers announce that the Pruſſian troops in Franconia, under the command of Prince Hoenlohe Ingelfingen, were in motion on the 6th inſt. to occupy, in the name of the Prince of Orange, the Biſhopricks of Wurtzburg and Bamberg.

We alſo learn from Hildeſheim, that they will occupy that Biſhoprick. The regiment of Schladen is expected there for that purpoſe.

M. de Rechberg, envoy from Bavaria, is gone to Peterſburg, to compliment the new Emperor on his aſcenſion to the Throne.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.

Yeſterday we received a declaration from Alexander I. officially communicating by the Ruſſian Miniſter, in which his Imperial Majeſty expreſſes a hope that harmony and good underſtanding will ſoon be reſtored between Great Britain and the Northern Powers; in which expectation he has charged his Miniſter to notify to the Admirals Parker and Nelſon, that he will hold them reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt ſaid powers. This declaration was immediately ſent to Admiral Parker.

MADRID, April 15.

Every thing is in motion here.—Magazines of proviſions for eight months are provided, and we [illegible] arrival of the French to open the campaign. It appears that they are to be on the frontiers before the beginning of May. The Ambaſſador Buonaparte and Gen. St. Cyr aſſure us, that on the 10th April, 22 000 men were aſſembled at Bayonne, who were to march without delay for the deſtination.

In the ports of Copenhagen, Cadiz, Ferrol and Bayonne, the greateſt activity is uſed in fitting for ſea all the ſhips of war. It is conjectured by many that another expedition to Egypt is contemplated; and if ſufficient number of ſeamen do not offer, an order for their impreſſment will be iſſued.

ROME, April 12.

The march of French troops through the Eccleſiaſtical States is now very conſiderable. All the coaſts of Naples are to be lined with French troops; and ſeveral diviſions of French troops are likewiſe to be ſhipped from the Neapolitan ports for Greece and Egypt. But the embarkation of the Ciſalpines from Ancona, has been relinquiſhed, becauſe the Engliſh watch that harbour too cloſe. It is calculated that 5000 priſoners of ſtate will recover their liberty in conſequence of the late treaty of peace.

LONDON, May 7—9.

Letter from Copenhagen, of April 28.

"The Engliſh Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, has ſent a very obliging anſwer to the letter of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this court; with the declaration, that he had been very happy to learn the pacific intentions of his Imperial Ruſſian majeſty, and that he had given orders immediately to abſtain from all hoſtilities againſt the Ruſſians, Danes and Swedes.

"It is now ſaid, that the Engliſh Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, who was before Carlſcrona, and who, after the arrival of the Ruſſian courier who brought account of the pacific ſentiments of the Emperor and of his deſire to have the hoſtilities to ceaſe, left that ſtation and returned to Kiøge Bay, is to ſail with the firſt good wind for England. The hope of a peaceable adjuſtment of the differences between the northern powers and England, gains ground every day.

"The emulation to contribute to the wounded and the families of the killed in the battle of the 2d inſt. continues yet; the ſociety of grocers in this city alone have ſubſcribed the ſum of 11,190 rix dollars for that noble purpoſe.

"Although the Dutchies of Holſtein and Sleſwig are not expreſsly included in the armiſtice concluded with Sir Hyde Parker, yet it is well known from later verbal declarations of ſaid Admiral, that the trade of the ſaid Dutchies in the Baltic is not to be interrupted by the Engliſh."

A reinforcement of 5000 men, it is reported is immediately to be ſent from England to our army in Egypt. From the garriſons of Malta, and Minorca, they will probably in the firſt inſtance, and their place reinforcements from home. Our army much in want of horſes, in conſequence tardineſs or inability of the Turks to engagements, the horſes left at Liſbon troops under General Abercrombie are ately to be ſent after them.

The king of Pruſſia, who, it appears, ſtigated by the peremptory demands of to take an active part againſt England, of the confederacy, has, ſince the death extraordinary character, very much measure: and though we do not find that yet withdrawn his army from Hanover, certainly compelled the Danes to quit and its territories. Lord St. Helens Thurſday night from London for the underſtood to be charged with extenſive for negociating at Peterſburgh, a friendly rangement with all the northern powers.

The ſhores of Great Britain are again ened by the bugbear of an invaſion from and Holland. At Breſt, Rochefort, L'O Dunkirk, &c. large bodies of ſea and land ces are aſſembling with the intention of alarming us; and of providing, for ſome longer, employment for the troops that been drawn from Germany ſince the peace. We do not believe that Buonaparte has ouſly in contemplation to make even tempt of ſuch a nature; our government, ever, is duly vigilant and active, and if countrymen be but true to themſelves, girt iſle, guarded by her wooden walls, defy the machinations or the arms of the republic of France.

The Exeter paper of Wedneſday laſt, ſays, "We have the happineſs to announce, that in conſequence of the recent importation of foreign grain, and the immenſe additional quantity of wheat ſhortly expected from Ruſſia and other northern ports, that article fell in price laſt Saturday at Southmolton, from 7s. to 6s. per buſhel: at that time upwards of 100 bags found their way to market, and only about eight bags of it were ſold. The farmers in conſequence, made application to the Lord Mayor, deſiring to be informed what they were to do with their ſtock on hand?—To which the magiſtrate very juſtly and judiciouſly replied, that as the importation of grain from abroad, originated from their own miſrepreſentation of a ſcarcity at home, they have to thank themſelves for the conſequences of ſuch deception."

A private letter from Florence, dated April 12, received on Tueſday by a reſpectable houſe in the city, contains a poſtſcript ſtating a report that Alexandria had ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms.

Extract of a private letter from Liſbon, April 16, P. M.

"M. D'Araujo is at this moment embarking on board a Portugueſe veſſel, in order to proceed immediately to treat directly with France. It is ſaid the frigate is bound to L'Orient.

"The Court of Spain has conſiderably ſoftened its tone in conſequence. The Prince Regent has ſent orders to his Generals on the frontiers not to commit any hoſtilities, as he was in hopes of terminating the buſineſs amicably.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Admiral Parker's fleet, dated Kiøge Bay, (entrance of the Baltic,) April 24.

"We are returned to this ſtation, after a fort-night's cruize in the Baltic. Our paſſage through the narrow channel, between the Iſland of Arnag and that of Saltholm, called the Grounds, was attended with ſome difficulty, moſt of our ſhips touched, and two or three got aground, but we all at length got ſafely through, to the great aſtoniſhing of the Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, Pruſſians, who could ſcarcely believe the evidence of their ſenſes, at ſeeing ſuch a fleet as our's—ſuch a fleet as was never before ſeen in thoſe ſeas—attempt and ſucceed in entering the Baltic by ſuch a route."

"After our ſucceſs at Copenhagen, our next immediate object was the Ruſſian fleet at Revel. However, hearing that a Swediſh Squadron was at ſea, ſuppoſed to be intended to form a junction with the Ruſſian fleet, we ſhaped our courſe towards the Northern extremity of the Iſland of Bornholm, where we were led to expect a meeting with the Swediſh ſquadron. In fact the Swediſh ſhips were actually there; but, not reliſhing our mode of complimenting, they had crowded all the ſail they could carry, and got ſafe behind their forts, which are ſituated on ſmall iſlands that command all the entrances into the harbour of Carlſcrona (the Plymouth of Sweden.)

"About noon, we plainly deſcried the Swediſh men of war, nine large ſhips, moored at the entrance of the harbour. To me they appeared to be nine 2 deckers, but, they ſay, there were only ſix line of battle ſhips and three large frigate, which lay out of ſight behind the headland. We fully intended to have attacked this poſition; but Admiral Parker firſt determined to diſpatch the Dart ſloop of war, with a flag of truce, to the Swediſh Admiral. The Dart returned in about three hours, with an anſwer, by which we are informed, that although his Swediſh Majeſty was reſolved to adhere to the Northern Confederacy, he was nevertheleſs willing to liſten to any equitable propoſals that might be made by England for the adjuſtment of the preſent differences. We preſently hauled our wind, and the ſignal for the general chaſe was annulled. We, however continued to cruiſe for three days longer, between Bornholm and Carlſcrona, and juſt as we were preparing to bear away for the Gulf of Finland, a lugger arrived in the fleet, under a preſs of ſail, from Copenhagen. She brought diſpatches from the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at that city to our Admiral. They contained overtures from the gentle Alexander of a conciliatory and amicable nature, and which have to the preſent, and until we receive orders from England, put an end to all our operations."

Miniſters are in poſſeſſion of intelligence which confirms the report which appeared in our [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] Gen. Jersey and [illegible] Guernsey—re[illegible] carrying on ab[illegible] Maritime Pref[illegible] [illegible] of preparation [illegible] [illegible]ively employed [illegible] [illegible]tachments of troops [illegible] arrived in the [illegible] Brieux, Cork [illegible] ment has, [illegible] diate equipment, [illegible] all the [illegible] mouth and ordered them [illegible] and Jersey with all possible [illegible] were got ready for [illegible] expected to [illegible] tion to sail on Tuesday.

All the auxiliary [illegible] have been embarked on board [illegible] and Portuguese merchant ships [illegible] Oporto, but [illegible]

[illegible]

American Intelligence.

[illegible]

Information from [illegible] of May [illegible] by the [illegible] Fleet was at [illegible] fought in the Baltic as reported by an arrival at Charleston.

Letters from the Levant, received at Hamburgh on the 4th of May, mention that Maj. Gen. Baird had arrived in the Red Sea with 11,000 Seapoys and European troops from Bengal. We also understand that the Danes were to evacuate Hamburg in a day or two after the sailing of the Venus.

The [illegible] Captain [illegible], arrived at New-York on Tuesday the 30th ult. with between five and six hundred passengers from Londonderry [illegible] in good health. The Alex[illegible] sailed on the 7th May. We have received a few papers by her, but they are not of late dates, and furnish nothing in addition to our late [illegible] of intelligence.

OF EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The London papers rely much on the Paris article of the [illegible] of May, which says, "it was yesterday published and we now repeat it, that government has received [illegible] from [illegible]" It is not [illegible] to suppose, that [illegible] official intelligence had been received by the French government, it would [illegible] Paris papers two days after [illegible] receipt [illegible] are totally silent on the [illegible] Egypt. The circumstance in which the [illegible] overland [illegible] dispatches [illegible] were [illegible] justify the [illegible]

It is well known that [illegible] Gazette [illegible] was a Journalist who [illegible] enough to publish the [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Beware of Counterfeits!

There are in circulation 20 dollar and 5 dollar counterfeit Bank Bills of the Bank of the U[illegible] [illegible] the 20 dollar Bills [illegible] 5 dollar Bills of the Bank of Discount and Deposit in New York. The Bills are ill executed, particularly the 5 dollar bills [illegible] will at once detect them.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The United States troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. Butler, marched on the [illegible] inst. from the South West Point to the Boat Yard, where they embarked to descend the Tennessee river, in order to join a body of troops cantoned at Wilkinsonville, at the mouth of the Ohio.

The Emperor Alexander, says a London paper, addressed, with his own hand, a letter to his Majesty, received on Monday evening in which he is said to have expressed his concern at the misunderstanding which had arisen between his deceased Father and his Majesty, and his hope that it may now be at an end, he being desirous of renewing the friendly connection which subsisted between this country and Russia, in proof of which he begged leave to reinstate Count Woronzow in the situation which he had heretofore had the honour of holding at this Court. The letter, we understand, is couched in the strongest terms of amity, and does great credit to the feelings and talents of his Imperial Majesty.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) May 26.

A [illegible] arrived here on Saturday last, [illegible] March last, the Shawanese and Delaware Indians who have been at variance with the Huron nation, had an engagement, and that the two former defeated several [illegible] to the mouth of the M[illegible] with 68 scalps, and a number of horses [illegible] the small pox had been introduced into the Huron nation, and upwards of [illegible] of them [illegible]

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) June 9.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Latimore [illegible] to a friend in this town, dated May 6.

[illegible] lately prevalent among [illegible] have in a great measure subsided, since the appointment of his excellency for the Atlantic [illegible] as our legislature is now [illegible] and waiting in expectance of being [illegible] by Col. Steele, the Secretary of State, and Governor pro. tem. for this territory [illegible] at least be the topic of conversation, if not of clamorous disputation.

It is with regret that I inform you of the [illegible] of Philip Nolan: His character I presume [illegible] known to you. In my estimation few [illegible] were better qualified for [illegible] than he was. He had with him [illegible] proceeded about 400 miles [illegible] country, lying on the [illegible] side of the Mississippi, to take wild horses, when the Spaniards, naturally jealous, [illegible] think of letting so enterprising a gentleman [illegible] whom they had before sought to [illegible] their territory, pro[illegible] with an army of above [illegible] men, in pursuit [illegible] finding him at [illegible] him. His company after resisting [illegible] but whether [illegible] will be better than that of their [illegible] is very uncertain. His ears, [illegible] were taken from his head, salted and [illegible] to the [illegible] by an American, an [illegible] enemy of Nolan.

The Spanish government has lately issued an [illegible] all negroes brought from the United States of America within about 13 months past, to quit the Spanish dominions in [illegible] What ever [illegible] arbitrary, [illegible] his majesty [illegible] which a number of the [illegible] citizens will be [illegible] the territory, into which [illegible] themselves, is also [illegible] important [illegible] of the first characters in the state are employed.

CHILICOTHE, (N. W. T.) July 2.

With pleasure we contradict a report some [illegible] since circulated here, and which was published in this paper, that the port of Orleans had been blockaded by the British; we [illegible] saw [illegible] and conversed with several [illegible] immediately from that place, who [illegible] that the report was premature, though it had been for some time apprehended. Flour selling at 7 dollars per barrel, and whiskey [illegible] dollar per gallon—the latter a dull sale, from the quantity at market.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1801.

General WILKINSON, Commander in Chief of the Army, sailed from this place on Sunday [illegible] last, for the Cantonment (Wilkinsonville) near the mouth of the Ohio.

The General having been appointed by the President of the United States, one of the Commissioners to treat with sever[illegible] nations of Indians [illegible] of the Mississippi, we understand he will proceed from Wilkinsonville to Nashville, where he is to meet his colleagues (Governor Davie and Col. Hawkins) when they will enter upon the duties of their appointment.

The harvest of the present year, we hear from all parts of the country, will reward the labour of the husbandman, with uncommon liberality.

The President of the United States has dismissed from office, HENRY MILLER, Esquire, Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Pennsylvania, and has appointed PETER MUHLENBERG, Esquire, to that office.

"We have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked."

Mr. Jefferson's Speech.]

A Town Meeting of the Burgesses,

Freeholders and Inhabitants of Pittsburgh will be held at the Court House, at 5 o'clock on Saturday the 1st of August next, for the purpose of making an Ordinance to procure an additional number of Fire Buckets, and an Ordinance to complete Foot ways on certain streets within this Borough.

WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittsburgh, [illegible] July, 1801.

To the Electors of Allegheny Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for [illegible] at the [illegible] Election. Should [illegible] your suffrages [illegible] obtain said Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittsburgh, July [illegible], 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania as concern the Commonwealth [illegible] to which is added, an Appendix containing a variety of Precedents, [illegible] for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

FOUND,

A small sum of MONEY—the owner may get it again, by applying to JOHN DARRA[illegible] in Pittsburgh, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 15, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, July 3.

We yesterday received Hamburg papers to the 16th April. They state that Lord Nelson's fleet was still lying at an anchor near Copenhagen, having been joined by Admiral Totty's squadron. They indicate that the differences between Britain and the Northern Powers would be amicably adjusted, and that the Danish ambassador had been [illegible] to remain at London.

The French continue [illegible] force in Italy—They have lately embarked a body of troops at An[illegible] and have taken possession of Otranto, at the very heel of the *boot of Italy*.

GEORGETOWN, July 8.

WAR IN EGYPT.

By an arrival at [illegible] 56 days from London, papers to the 21st of May are received, and furnish the following interesting intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE, May 15.

Lord Hobart received this morning dispatches from Egypt.

"*Camp, before Alexandria,*
"*March 19, 18*[illegible]

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of ordnance and stores found in the fort.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"RA. ABERCROMBIE.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation in the French language, by which the garrison were allowed the honors of war and conducted on board the British fleet. There were 12 [illegible] in the fort, and 150 prisoners.]

NEW YORK, July 6.

Captain [illegible], from [illegible], informs, that on the 22d ult. [illegible] he saw four English ships of war off [illegible] place. The Spaniards, at the [illegible] time, [illegible] from the fort, on the British ships, one of which was a 74.

The duties arising from goods imported [illegible] this port during the month of April, amounted to the immense sum of seven hundred and [illegible] thousand dollars—and we are [illegible] that the duties for the month of May amount to still greater sum.

The above sum is upwards of 200,000 dollars more than the amount of the duties [illegible] any former month.

PHILADELPHIA, July [illegible].

A London paper of the 19th of May, says "Yesterday in the House of Commons, [illegible] after a very eloquent eulogium on the bravery and discipline of the army in Egypt, moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a monument to be erected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, to the memory of the ever lamented lieutenant general Ralph Abercrombie, K.B. of the most honourable order of the Bath, [illegible] having by his consummate skill and bravery effected a landing on the coast of Egypt; in face of a powerful and well prepared enemy, on the 21st of March, [illegible] desperate attack made upon his [illegible] and veteran army, when he received a mortal wound, but did not withdraw from the field of battle until the forces under his command gained a glorious and important victory—and to assure his Majesty that this House will make good the expence incurred by erecting the same—which was agreed to *nem. con.*

"The thanks of the House were afterwards voted to admiral lord Keith, sir Richard [illegible]erton, and the officers and seamen of the [illegible] stationed off the coast of Egypt."

The standard of the *invincible* legion of Bonaparte and the body of Gen. Abercrombie [illegible] brought to London in the same vessel.

The ball which struck sir Ralph Abercrombie entered his thigh and rose upwards, so that it was impossible to extract it.

Six regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, [illegible] corps of artillery, a large quantity of military stores, 3 ships of the line and some frigates [illegible] under orders for Egypt.

ctracts from certain ORDINANCES paſſed at a Town Meeting on the 29th ult.

" Be it Ordained, &c. That if any perſon ſhall ace a Waggon within the Public Square, or any of the Streets or Alleys within this Bo ugh, and having permitted it to remain there hours, ſhall after due notice given him by any the Citizens, neglect or refuſe to remove the me, to ſome private incloſure or without the its of this Borough; the perſon ſo offending, all forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the m of Two Dollars with the Coſts of proſecu on."

" Be it Ordained, &c. That if any perſon ll drive a Horſe or Horſes in a Cart, Dray or aggon, at a quicker gait than a walk within e limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offend g ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, e ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſe tion."

" And be it further Ordained, That if any per n ſhall drive Horſes without bells, in a Sleigh Sledge, at a quicker gait than a walk, within e limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offend g ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, e ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſe tion."

" Be it Ordained, &c. That if any perſon ſhall ſturb the public peace, by beating a drum ter ſunſet within the limits of this Borough, the rſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for ery ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with e coſts of proſecution."

Publiſhed in conformity to a Reſolution of the Bur geſſes and Aſſiſtants.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk*
Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are duſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs e public mind unfavourably to their title, by ting, that they have not been able to procure tents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; ink proper, to prevent perſons from being im oſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh e following Notarial Certificate made from tual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their ffice in the city of Philadelphia, and to for ard the certificate to the Printer hereof, for e examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the ommonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the ity of Philadelphia, by lawful authority com miſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and at t unto all whom it doth or may concern, hat on the day of the date hereof, I went to e Office of the Pennſylvania Population Com any in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſit d, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and enuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four veral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of arrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſem y of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 792, to John Field, William Cramond, and ames Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania opulation Company, the ſaid Lands being north d weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and onewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty our Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas eeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and ghty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late illiam Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six racts in Diſtrict No 4, late Thomas Stokely puty ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in e Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

BOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.

d for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author,

e Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added
SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
ntaining a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.
By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſup plied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the inter hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable rt of the impreſſion is already engaged.—The ice will be One Dollar,*

May 9. 1801

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the burgh Gazette.*

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ame to the plantation of the ſcriber living four miles and an half from tſburgh, near Jacob Negley's, a ſmall red OW, about 10 years old, has ſome white in face, and has been bored in the horn with rge gimblet. The owner is deſired to come, ve property, pay charges, and take her ay.

JAMES ROUP.
Pitt townſhip, June 30, 1801.

B L A N K S.

ſtices Summonſes, Executi s, &c. for ſale at this Print Office.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having accounts with the ſubſcribers are requeſted to preſent the ſame immediately for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted, and who will be ſo obliging as to call, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, will receive our particular thanks.

DENNY & BEELEN.
Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180

Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 367 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913 1942, 1945.

Third Donation Diſtrict—No 23, 24, 57, 60 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No, 68, 73, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 823, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296, 1302

Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719

Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2023, 2130.

Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No, 91, 94

Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287 283.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.
May 20, 1801. *6w.*

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.
Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.
April 6, 1801.

D E S E R T E R S.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 16th inſtant, from this garriſon,* JAMES BARNES, *a private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artillerſts and Engineers. He was born in Hunterdon county, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, has light brown hair, fair complexion, and blue eyes—he is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and when intoxicated very inſolent. Alſo,* WILLIAM FOOSE, *belonging to the ſame corps, born in New Jerſey, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, brown hair, dark complexion, and grey eyes. On the night of the 18th inſtant,* JOHN HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artillerſts and Engineers, born in Cheſter county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is fond of ſtrong drink.*

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Deſerters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or ſecures them in any jail of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Captain 2d Regt. Art. & Eng. Commanding.
Fort Fayette, June 19, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Griſt and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame.—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.
24th June, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon, I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker,
Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801,

NOTICE.

I SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that here are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration.

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD, } Truſtees.
JAMES WILSON,

Erie, June 19, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.
Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. *tf.*

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacles that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Coniat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, }
May 8, 1801. } 3m.

Entered, as Strays, with the

ſubſcriber, wood-ranger for the county of Allegheny, a Roan MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a middling large bell.

Alſo, a dark brown FILLY, riſing 4 years old, neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke round her neck. The owners may have them again by proving property, and applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.
June 24, 1801.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber,

living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh; he remained with Mr Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.
June 24, 1801.

W A N T E D,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſk

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar

Apply to
OLIVER ORMS

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION,
In a ſeries of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an INTRODUCTION.
The whole brought down to the preſent time.

⁂ In this Volume will be found a comm History of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chamberſburgh, February 11, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Poſting of Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.
Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.
Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two-fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*
Erie, April 27, 1801. 123A.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.